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A DOG ON

TRIAL.

Most lawyers smiled when they read the other day that Judge Evans of Winchester, Ky., has taken under advisement the case of Old King, a blooded fox hound, tried in Judge Evans' court on a charge of murdering sheep.

This is probably the first case in American jurisprudence in which an animal has been tried.

But it is not without European precedent.

The fleas of a town in Auvergne, in France, were granted a tract of land by a court in the fifteenth century, where they would be free from the molestation of dogs and men; in return, they were to leave dogs and men alone elsewhere.

Then there is the classic rooster of Basle, tried in 1474 for the alleged laying of an egg.

Rooster eggs were held to be the production of the devil, as they were supposed to be used chiefly in magical concoctions.

The court, accordingly, in sentencing the rooster and the egg to be burned at the stake, made a fine distinction.

It was as the child of the devil, not as a mere rooster, that chancier was to suffer death.

Quibbling is as old as the law.

Some decisions of modern courts give as good cause for a smile as this one of the medieval judge.

THE JACK BEAN.

When some nature faker offers to relieve the financial stringency by selling you the seed for the American coffee, Pearson, Wataka or the Giant Pod bean, fasten the button on your wallet pocket and scurry away.

At frequent intervals promoters have resorted to extravagant advertising to dispose of this seed, guaranteed to produce a \$400 crop for each acre planted.

All of these names have been applied to the Jack bean, merely to deduce the buyer.

There is little value to the bean.

It produces a fairly large green herbage, which is extremely bitter and of little value as food for stock or humans.

The beans are not relished by animals. Cattle make no gals when forced to eat the bean. Investigations of the United States department of agriculture have proven the Jack bean to be of little or no value as human or cattle food.

OUR WEALTHY PEOPLE.

The limitation of private fortune, and the appropriation of the excess for government support is the remedy for the rapid pyramiding of American fortunes now going on, suggested by Deputy Commissioner of Accounts Henry H. Klein of New York City, a student of economics.

Klein's statistical mind and his mathematical pencil, working in unison, has resulted in the conclusion that there are 50 families in America each of which controls more than \$100,000,000.

He says there are a hundred families that control more than \$50,000,000 each and 500 families that control over \$10,000,000 each.

Comparatively, the country's wealth, Klein asserts, is centering in a few hands.

"The concentration of wealth in the United States," Klein declares, "has reached its last stage. It will be very dangerous to permit it to go further. The structure is top heavy and it must be sliced off at the top."

Much more interesting to the average man than Mr. Klein's conclusions in this regard, are the lists of American families he gives, and his estimates of their wealth at present.

Klein places the estate of John D. Rockefeller at three billions of dollars, the combined estates of J. D. and William Rockefeller at five billions, far in the lead of any other Americans.

Then come the Pratt family, \$400,000,000; Harkness, \$400,000,000; Carnegie, \$300,000,000; Weyerhaeuser estate, \$300,000,000; Vanderbilt, \$300,000,000; Astors \$200,000,000; Payne Whitney family, \$200,000,000; Frick estate, \$150,000,000; Goetz, \$100,000,000; J. J. Hill estate, \$100,000,000; Hettie Green estate, \$100,000,000; Harriman, \$100,000,000; Morgans, \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000; Flagler estate, \$100,000,000; Armour, \$100,000,000; Swift, \$100,000,000; and the Goulds, \$100,000,000, and so on through a list of a score whose fortunes amount to as low as a paltry \$50,000,000.

Klein says that 50 per cent of the

OUTBURSTS OF EVERET TRUE

THAT'S YOU AGAIN! WHEN YOU'RE HOME IN THE EVENING WHY DON'T YOU TALK TO ME? YOU WANT TO READ, READ, READ ALL THE TIME, AND I



YOU'VE SAID PLENTY FOR THIS EVENING!!!



oil industry is controlled by twelve families with the Rockefellers away in the lead; that 200 persons control \$15,000,000 of property, that 10 families control 60 per cent of the tobacco wealth; that the railroads are controlled by one and three-tenths per cent of the stockholders and that one and five-tenths per cent of the stockholders in the steel trust hold 51 per cent of the stock.

All of which is interesting, and, perhaps, at least illuminating.

WHY THE WAR WAS FOUGHT TO A DECISION.

In a series of articles appearing in an eastern publication, ex-Ambassador Baron Rosen charges that England and France were responsible for the complete collapse of Russia.

"At the end of 1917 a sufficiently honorable peace could have been arranged, avoiding in time the destruction of the social and economic edifice known as Europe," says Baron Rosen, "but England and France preferred to drive on, and in their desire to completely annihilate the enemy nations they forgot they were also destroying the very structure of the European edifice, the very foundation of civilization, whose preservation, as they must see now to their sorrow, was infinitely more precious than the military subjugation of the whole European continent."

Baron Rosen is wrong. The allies at the end of 1917 were seeking to make impossible a repitition of the awful tragedies of the three years prior and they knew that to call a draw and allow the military minds of Germany to set about to repeat their crime of July, 1914, when they had sufficiently recuperated and prepared, would be a colossal blunder which would end in slavery. They did exactly as America desired. They fought on to a decision, hoping to establish a better relationship for all mankind. That Russia suffered so severely is but the price of a world made safe for free peoples. It is better that Russia was engulfed than that one nation should have dominated and overloved should have crushed out the soul of common humanity.

Those who say her recent comedies will certainly enjoy her in her forthcoming production which was written and directed by Frances Marion, who has been acclaimed the leading scenario writer of the country, and bids fair to stand at the head of the list of directors.

On Saturday a wreck occurred on the Union Pacific, six miles east of Evanston, when two work trains collided at a switch.

The Union Pacific is one of the best equipped roads in the United States and every possible precaution is taken to prevent wrecks. In the earlier days of railroading in the west, there was a wreck on the Union Pacific every week and this condition prevailed until the block signals were installed. Now a collision is so unusual as to come as a shock.

The disaster of Saturday proves that, even with the best worked out safety devices, human frailties will operate to bring on calamities. Some one forgets and the great powerful engines crash together.

Fortunately the accident last week did not involve a passenger train for it did the disaster might have been even more distressing.

'RAIN MAKER' CONTRACTS TO FURNISH DOWNPOUR

MEDICINE HAT, Alta., Feb. 1.—A contract calling for increased rainfall for this district between May 1 and August 1 was signed today by the United Agricultural Association with the 'Rainmaker' Hatfield.

Just how the rainmaker is to be made to order is not set forth, but Hatfield is to be paid \$4,000 an inch with a maximum of \$8,000 for a four-inch rainfall. He is to be given credit for only one-half the total precipitation, however, the inference being that Providence deserves credit for the other half.

Before the war the Kaiser spent \$1,000,000,000 marks (about \$250,000,000) annually for the German army and navy.

BITTER BATTLE ON HOUSE BILL

Measures Extending Scope of Board of Health Close to Defeat

SALT LAKE, Feb. 1.—A bitter battle to save House bill No. 49 from defeat featured yesterday's session in the house of representatives. After obtaining a delay of several days on the measure for the purpose of amendment, the committee on public health had the bill taken from the calendar, read into the amendments proposed and then had to be hard to save it from absolute defeat at the hands of the majority members.

HEALTH MATTERS.
The bill would provide for the state board of health having supervisory control over sanitation, healthfulness and cleanliness of public swimming pools, bathhouses and swimming places.

The governor's budget was received in the house and given to the appropriations committee, but the chairman of this committee failed to introduce it during the period when introduction of bills was in order. It probably will be introduced today, it was said last night.

Amendments to house bills by the senate were pronounced trivial, irrelevant, immaterial and very frequently incompetent by members of the house yesterday, when a number of house bills were returned from the upper body with what was termed useless and nonsensical amendments. In two such instances the house refused to concur in the senate amendments.

The senate's attempt to correct house measures was pronounced a "kindergarten" nature by Representative Douglas. The other house measure sent back from the senate with amendments in which the house refused to concur was House bill No. 19, by S. W. Morrison, Jr. The senate amendments to this bill also were declared trivial.

The house authorized the speaker to appoint a committee to confer with a senate committee for the purpose of deciding upon the drawing of bills, punctuation, etc.

SEVEN NEW BILLS.
Seven new bills and one memorial were introduced in the house yesterday, five of the new bills relating to the juvenile court, one to airplane landing fields and one an appropriation bill for relief for Abinadi Olson, who was injured in a road construction camp and is now confined in the county jail.

The memorial provides for a request to congress to withdraw certain Indian grazing lands as such and open them to homestead entry.

Death of the speaker yesterday, Representative Stephens was reported by the representative to absent himself from sessions. Representative Hammon of Moab, the only Democrat in the house, was reported seriously ill and unanimous consent also was voted to excuse him from attending sessions.

The house received from the senate House bill No. 12, by Douglas, providing for the abolishing of the position of state high school inspector. The house concurred in minor amendments and the measure was sent to the enrolling and engrossing committee. House bill No. 11, by Douglas, also was received from the senate, but the lower body refused to concur in the amendments.

House bill No. 19, by S. W. Morrison, Jr., met a like fate when returned from the senate. It refers to the abolishing of the state board of park commissioners.

The house concurred in senate amendments on House bill No. 16, by Mills, relating to the storage of explosives in metallic mines and the bill was sent to the enrolling and engrossing committee. Senate bill No. 12, which would prevent the unlawful wearing of military or fraternal organization insignia, was received from the senate as signed by the president, signed by S. W. Morrison, Jr., and returned to the upper house.

Senate bill No. 33, by the committee on education, relating to the organization of county school districts and providing for the redaction on the basis of population, was received from the upper house and referred to the house committee on education.

The measure is a substitute for Senate bill No. 6, Senate memorial No. 2, by Quinney, urging congress to make an increased appropriation for investigation of irrigation, was sent to the house committee on irrigation.

House bill No. 7, by McShane, abolishing the state public health department board, was returned from the senate with amendments and these amendments were concurred in by the house. House bill No. 6, by McShane, providing for a change in date for the appointment and prorogation of taxes collected on transient livestock, was acted upon in like manner.

MANY PETITIONS.
The house was flooded with petitions for and against the anticigarette bill of Senator Southwick yesterday, all being read by title. Considerable commotion was caused when six petitions asking that the bill be defeated were read as in favor of the measure. The six petitions came from the social advisory committees of six towns in Tintic state of the L. D. S. church. They favored a bill that would prevent the sale of cigarettes to minors, but voiced a sentiment in Juab county against the Southwick measure. Two petitions asking passage of the bill licensing chiropractors also were filed in the house yesterday.

The first administration bill to meet defeat in the lower house was killed yesterday, when a motion to strike the enacting clause was passed. The committee on education brought in an unfavorable report on House bill No. 12, which had been recommitted last week when opposition to it developed. It was given a second reading, however, and placed on the calendar. When taken therefrom the motion to strike the enacting clause was made and the vote was unanimous. The bill was that which would limit the use of school funds to the payment of salaries, and it struck a nail in the last house when Representative Southwick's objections of the country districts to it and had it recommitted.

The house passed senate concurrent memorial No. 2, memorializing congress to provide an appropriation for the carrying out of the Green river irrigation project. There were no negative votes, eight members being absent when the roll was called.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.
Five measures were introduced yesterday providing for changes in the juvenile court laws of the state. The first of these, House bill No. 75, which would change the jurisdiction of the juvenile court from the governor, attorney general and state superintendent of public instruction and placing it in the hands of the members of the state board of education.

The second of the series, House bill No. 76, refers to the state industrial school and it provides for the amending of the existing statutes by making the members of the state board of education trustees of the industrial school and eliminating the governor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and five citizens. This bill was referred to the house committee on industrial school and school for the deaf and blind.

Offer New Measure on Compensation

SALT LAKE, Feb. 1.—Another bill on workmen's compensation was presented to the legislature of the state of Utah yesterday by Senator George H. Dorn. Like all measures on this subject which have reached the legislature, the bill is a long one. It itself with putting into effect the recommendations of the present industrial commission as to changes in the workmen's compensation act.

A bill by Senator Harrison E. Jenkins, which had already been before the senate for some weeks, proposes to reduce the industrial commission from three to one member and to force the state insurance fund from the fund under a state insurance manager.

WANT TO SETTLE ON INDIAN GRAZING RANGE

SALT LAKE, Feb. 1.—Opening of portions of grazing lands outside the forest reserve, which have been being used for the grazing of stock belonging to Ute, Uncompahgre and White River Indians, for homestead entry is sought in a house concurrent memorial introduced yesterday by Representative Carey. The memorial recites that there are more of these lands in the reserve than are necessary for the grazing of the Indians, much of which would be available for homestead entry.

The resolution suggests that if the land is not opened for homestead entry, that they may be subject to settlement or sale in some manner that may be legal.

SENATE CALENDAR

Monday, Feb. 21, Twenty-second Day: BILLS INTRODUCED:

S. J. R. 2, Jenkins—Asking governor to appoint a commission to examine the work and costs of the state institutions in the state, and report at the legislature.

S. J. R. 3, Jenkins—Proposing a constitutional amendment, making the treasurer, as custodian of state funds, subject to such regulation and restrictions as the legislature may prescribe.

S. R. 52, Quinney—Biennial appropriation.

S. R. 53, Jenkins—Defining picketing.

S. R. 54, Peters—Changing the time for the fixing of municipal tax levies.

S. R. 55, Dorn—Requiring written consent of both husband and wife in encumbering homesteads.

S. R. 56, Dorn—Permitting state prison to parole prisoners held for murder in less than five years.

S. R. 57, Dorn—Requiring the recording of conditional sales of personal property.

S. R. 58, Dorn—Amending workmen's compensation law in accordance with recommendations of the industrial commission.

ACTION ON BILLS.
H. R. 59, McShane—State to pay premiums on surety bonds of its officers. Judiciary committee.

H. R. 60, McShane—Increasing county appropriations for exhibition purposes. Commerce and industry.

H. R. 61, McShane—Extending state road law. Public affairs.

S. C. M. 1, Jenkins—Asking increase in duty on lead. Enrolling and engrossing.

S. R. 54, Dorn—Terms of payments for state lands. Enrolling and engrossing.

S. R. 51, Jenkins—Employment agencies. Public health and labor.

S. R. 1, Dorn—Pay of legislators. Judiciary.

S. R. 20, Jenkins—Withdrawal of bank deposits of deceased. Commerce and industry.

S. R. 49, Jenkins—Privileged communications. Judiciary.

S. R. 48, Quinney—State seed laboratory.

S. R. 47, Adams—Salary of bank examiners. Commerce and industry.

S. R. 46, Soderberg—Raising to record instruments. Second reading calendar.

H. R. 32, Seguinier—Permitting removal of streets. Second reading calendar.

S. R. 34, Quinney—Permitting reduction of attorney's fee from estate before inheritance tax is computed. Passed second reading, yes 17, absent 1, rules suspended and passed third reading, yes 14.

TODAY'S CALENDAR.
Third reading calendar. Clear.

H. R. 32, H. R. 33, as above.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENTS.
H. R. 34, Howie—Increasing duty at 10 o'clock this morning to take up H. R. 17, Jenkins, reducing land board to one member.

At 11 o'clock this morning, to consider S. R. 12, Southwick, anticigarette; S. R. 5, Dorn, headless law; and S. R. 5, Dorn, headless law, tomorrow morning.

Public health and labor, after adjournment this afternoon, for public health and labor, after adjournment to hours of employment for women.

HOUSE CALENDAR

BILLS INTRODUCED:

H. R. 75, Davis—Making state board of education juvenile court commission.

H. R. 76, Davis—Making state board of education trustees of state industrial school and school for deaf dumb and blind.

H. R. 77, Davis—Placing all persons under 18 years of age, whether married or unmarried, subject to jurisdiction of juvenile court in cases of delinquency. To committee on judiciary.

H. R. 78, Davis—Providing that a district or juvenile judge suspend judgment in cases of persons responsible for neglect of delinquent juveniles. To judiciary committee.

H. R. 79, Davis—Amending existing laws relative to juveniles and making law applicable only to children under 18 years of age, and including among those to be classified as delinquents habitual truants from schools. To committee on judiciary.

H. R. 80, Douglas—Giving county commissioners authority to provide landing fields and hangars for aerial mail.

H. R. 81, Killam—Appropriating \$5000 for the relief of Abinadi Olson.

H. R. 82, Killam—Appropriating \$5000 for the relief of Abinadi Olson.

H. R. 83, Carey—Memorializing congress to make certain Indian grazing lands subject to homestead entry. To committee on agriculture.

H. R. 84, Carey—Memorializing Arizona legislature to pass Arrowhead trail bill now before it. Signed by governor.

H. R. 12, Douglas—Abolishing position of inspector of high schools. State board of education.

H. R. 11, Douglas—Abolishing director of vocational education. House refused to concur in senate amendments.

H. R. 13, Mills—Relating to storage of explosives on mining properties. House concurred in senate amendments.

H. R. 12, Knight—Relating to unlawful wearing of insignia of military and fraternal orders. Signed by speaker.

S. C. M. 2, Quinney—Urging congress to make increased appropriation for investigation of irrigation. To committee on agriculture.

S. R. 33, committee on education—Relating to organization of county school districts on basis of population. To committee on education.

H. R. 45, McShane—Abolishing public utility and development board. Senate amendments concurred in.

H. R. 46, McShane—Abolishing board of park commissioners. House refused to concur in senate amendments.

H. R. 47, McShane—Relating to proportion and prorogation of taxes on transient livestock. Concurred in senate amendments.

H. R. 48, McShane—Relating to proportion and prorogation of taxes on transient livestock. Concurred in senate amendments.

H. R. 49, McShane—Relating to proportion and prorogation of taxes on transient livestock. Concurred in senate amendments.

H. R. 50, McShane—Relating to proportion and prorogation of taxes on transient livestock. Concurred in senate amendments.

H. R. 51, McShane—Relating to proportion and prorogation of taxes on transient livestock. Concurred in senate amendments.

H. R. 52, McShane—Relating to proportion and prorogation of taxes on transient livestock. Concurred in senate amendments.

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H. R. 58, McShane—Relating to proportion and prorogation of taxes on transient livestock. Concurred in senate amendments.

RUSH THROUGH SENATE SESSION

McKay Urges Chairman Committee to Expedite Outlined Work

SALT LAKE, Feb. 1.—Speaker of the session of the Utah legislature yesterday and the entire week completed in forty-five minutes the work of the session.

Thomas E. McKay, that the session had not been in session since 1910, yet there was only three bills on the calendar during the day.

McKay asked that the committee chairman expedite the session to arrange hours of meetings that conflicts would not occur between meetings of committees on which more senators may have a share.

READY TO REPORT.
Some of the committees, however, had almost completed consideration of measures before them, and after sessions following adjournment, senate, were ready to report in a dozen more measures, including important administration group to do with the establishment of a department of finance and public works.

With two more committees pending this morning, it is possible that the list of bills on the second reading calendar will be still further extended by tonight, and will be the senate's subjects for debate.

Outside of the routine, the work yesterday's session resulted in passage through second and third readings of the only bill on the calendar yesterday afternoon.

This was the measure by S. R. Quinney, which permits the deferral of a reasonable attorney's fee, as fixed by the court, from the amount of an estate before the estate tax is computed. Other deferrals are already permitted in the law, but so far the state has collected a fee of 3 or 5 per cent on the attorney's fee which the estate had to pay.

There was no debate on the measure, at other than a brief statement of its purpose by Senator Quinney, Jr., the author of the measure.

Senator Harrison E. Jenkins, who knows why it was necessary to include in the effect that the measure should take effect on approval, defended the measure.

Emergency clause by saying that law in its present shape works injustice, and there are several cases that may be ready to pay interest taxes in the next sixty days.

Senator Jenkins, having by his motion an explanation that was not forthcoming on the simple request, his motion, and the bill passed unanimously.

MANY PETITIONS PRESENTED.
Perhaps a third of the session yesterday was occupied with the presentation of petitions. There was the usual relative to the cigarette bill of Senator Southwick, one, presented by Senator Knight, saying that he saw ballot of the members of the wards of the Latter-day Saints in 1925 votes had been round to elect the Southwick bill to it.

Senator Southwick called attention to a petition from fifteen troops of a militia at Logan in support of his measure.

There were also a number of petitions from miners in Tintic county asking that but little change be made in the workmen's compensation law, and that their industrial commission be left where it is, both as to policy and as to personnel.

The Utah Alumni Association, Chi Phi chapter of the Palmer school, Davenport, Iowa, asked for consideration of the house measure, relation to that practice.

A communication from the Minn., asked for a copy of the bill with regard to the "unsubstantiated" on women's footwear, and it was proposed to have a similar introduced in the legislature of Minnesota.

AMENDMENT.
A constitutional amendment, make the state treasurer custodian of public moneys (as now law) "subject to such regulations and restrictions as the legislature may prescribe," was proposed by Senator Harrison E. Jenkins. It is proposed the amendment be submitted to people at the next state election.

The legislature, it is believed, will provide laws whereby the treasurer would be required to receive deposits in depositing state moneys, which will reciprocate with state by granting a low rate of interest on money borrowed for the general fund.

PICKETING LAW.
A third Jenkins measure, passed by special session of the legislature, to define picketing as follows:

"Picketing is hereby defined as the loitering about, watching